

RUSSIAN BEAR
TAKES OFFENSE

Language of the Sulzer Resolution Too Strong For Amity.

IT CHARGES BAD FAITH

Ambassador Guild Finds St. Petersburg End Too Hot to Handle.

President Taft Suggests that the Resolution be More Temperately Worded.

It is up to the Senate to Sustain Sulzer or to Rewrite the Abrogating Resolution—Russia May Shut Out all Americans From Her Dominions.

Washington, Dec. 16.—That the Sulzer resolution abrogating the treaty of 1825 would be considered an "insult to Russia," if enacted into law, was the substance of a message conveyed to President Taft today by Secretary Knox following a conference between Knox and Russian Ambassador Rukmeteff.

All diplomatic negotiations looking toward a settlement of the Jewish passport question, were broken off as a result of the dissatisfaction of Russia, over the action of the house of representatives in adopting the Sulzer resolution.

It was stated positively that the message of the Russian ambassador was not in any way in the nature of a threat against the United States. The ambassador explained that Russia did not object to this country abrogating the treaty but did object to the strong language of the Sulzer resolution which flatly charged Russia with bad faith and having violated the terms of the treaty. With the sudden termination of the negotiations being conducted by Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg, President Taft found himself bereft of the means by which he hoped to forestall direct action by congress.

The president this afternoon summoned Senator Cullom, Republican, Illinois, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, and urged him to cause the resolution to be so amended as to remove the language which is offensive to Russia. The president held that the purpose could be accomplished exactly as well by "a temperately worded" resolution to which Russia would find no objection.

The Sulzer resolution reads in part as follows: "That the government of the United States will not be party to any treaty which discriminates between American citizens on the ground of race or religion; that the government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States and Russia, concluded at St. Petersburg December 18, 1825, refusing to honor American passports duly issued to American citizens on account of race or religion; that in the judgment of the congress the said treaty for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time."

The resolution concludes with instructions to the president to notify Russia that the "said treaty is hereby declared to be terminated."

When told by the United Press that the Russian ambassador had formally protested against his resolution, Representative Sulzer, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, said: "I should like to have been in the place of the secretary of state to make reply to that protest. I know what I should have said."

"There is no doubt in my mind that the resolution will pass the senate," Minority Leader Mann, Republican, Illinois, who opposed the wording of the resolution on the floor of the house because of the direct charge of violation made against Russia, was inclined to say: "I told you so," when he heard of the latest developments in the case.

Mann, in the house, said: "If the resolution passes and the treaty is abrogated and Russia so chooses, she may shut out all American citizens. If we say we are determined that American citizens shall go into Russia we can only force that demand by conquering at the end of a war."

It became known that the Russian ambassador asked yesterday for a conference, and that he met President Taft and Secretary Knox last evening. Later Secretary Knox had a further conference with the ambassador with the result that he took the final message from Russia to the president today.

It was said at the executive offices at the White House this afternoon that the entire situation had been placed before the senate committee on foreign relations, and that it was up to the senate to act.

Though no direct statement was made as to the wording of the protest made by the Russian ambassador, it is said that he made the fact very clear that Russia considered the wording of the Sulzer resolution gratuitous and unnecessary.

Berlin is spending a trifle of eighty million dollars on municipal improvements.

—IT'S EASY TO TELL THAT CHRISTMAS IS NEAR—

MANY LIVES LOST IN
MEXICAN EARTHQUAKE

Mexico City, Dec. 16.—Dispatches from Colimar Colimar received here this afternoon state that a three minute earthquake at 12:49 caused considerable damage in the province.

TWO GREAT MEASURES
PUT THRU PARLIAMENT

London, Dec. 16.—Parliament adjourned today after having written in the statute books two of the most progressive pieces of legislation in its history—the veto bill and the industrial insurance bill.

The veto measure taken away from the lords the ancient right to nullify the will of the people as expressed through their elective representatives. By the terms of the insurance law, 15,000,000 workmen and women in the United Kingdom have conferred upon them, in the words of Premier Asquith, "the greatest alleviation of the risks and sufferings of life that any parliament has ever provided for the people."

The 1912 session of parliament will begin February 14.

Just prior to adjournment the king's speech was read. His majesty expressed great satisfaction with the provisions of the insurance bill which he believed would induce thrift and self-reliance and would do much toward relieving the misery and hardships resulting from unemployment.

King George also praised the government for its success in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Moroccan trouble.

THE
MARKETS

CLEVELAND LIVESTOCK.
Cleveland, Dec. 16.—Hogs—5,000; steady to 5c lower; heavies and mediums 6.20; yorkers 6.10 to 6.20; pigs and lights 5.50 to 6.00.
Cattle—4 cars; steady, 10c lower.
Sheep and lambs—20 cars; 6.15 top.
Calves—200; 9 top.

TOLEDO GRAIN.
Toledo, O., Dec. 16.—Wheat—Cash and December 56 3-4; May 1.00 1-2; July 96 3-4.
Corn—Cash and December 64 1-4; May 65 1-2; July 65 3-4.
Oats—Cash and December 50; May 51 3-4; July 48.
Cloverseed—Cash and December 12.60; February 12.55; March 12.50; No. 2 12.20; No. 3 12.00; rejected 11.55.
Alfalfa—Prime and December 10.57 1-2; March 11.07 1-2.
Timothy—Prime and December 7.32 1-2; March 7.42 1-2.
Butter, eggs and lard—Unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady; choice 7.50 to 7.60; prime 7.40 to 7.50; common 5.50 to 6.00.
Hogs—Receipts 400; market steady; choice 6.50 to 6.60; prime 6.40 to 6.50; common 5.50 to 6.00.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts light; market steady; prime wethers 3.60 to 3.80; good mixed 3.40 to 3.60; fair mixed 3.20 to 3.40; lambs 3.50 to 4.00.
Hogs—Receipts 300 double-deckers; market steady; prime heavy hogs 6.00; medium 5.75; heavy yorkers 6.15; light yorkers 5.90 to 6.00; pigs 5.50 to 5.75; roughs 5.00 to 5.25; stags 5.00 to 5.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, Dec. 16.—Hogs—Receipts 16,000; market slow; mixed and butchers 5.80 to 6.00; good heavy 6.10 to 6.30; rough heavy 5.50 to 5.75; light 5.50 to 5.75; pigs 5.00 to 5.25.

CHICAGO GRAIN.
Chicago, Dec. 16.—Grain opening: Wheat—May and July down 1-2.
Corn—May down 1-8; July unchanged.
Oats—May unchanged; July down 1-8.
Provisions lower.
Cloves—Wheat—May up 1-4; July unchanged.
Corn—May up 1-8; July unchanged.
Oats—May unchanged; July up 1-8.
Provisions higher.
Wheat—May open 98 1-2, close 98 3-4.
July open 94 3-4, close 94 3-4.
Corn—May open 64 1-2, close 64 1-2.
July open 64, close 64.
Oats—May open 48 3-4, close 48 3-4.
July open 45 5-8, close 45 3-4.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.
New York, Dec. 16.—Flour—Dull but steady.
Cork—Steady; mess 17.25 to 17.75.
Lard—Firm; middle west spot 9.15 to 9.25.
Sugar—Raw, quiet; centrifugals, 98 test, 4.87; muscovado, 38 test, 4.37; refined quiet; cut loaf 6.55; crushed, 6.45; powdered 5.85; granulated 5.80.
Coffee—Rio No. 7 on the spot 14 1-2.
Tallow—Dull; city 6 1-4; country 5 7-8 to 5-8.
Hay—Quiet and steady; prime 1.30; No. 3 95 to 1.05; clover 95 to 1.10.
Dressed poultry—Firm; turkeys 12 to 14; chickens 10 to 12; fowls 6 to 8; ducks 10 to 12.
Live poultry—Weak; geese 12 to 14; ducks 12 to 14; fowls 12 to 14; turkeys 12 to 14; roosters 8 1-2; spring chickens 12.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET.
Wheat 91
Corn, new 55
Oats 47

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.
New York, Dec. 16.—The weekly bank statement, as issued today, shows the following changes: Excess cash reserve, increase \$10,769,850; loans, decrease \$17,874,060; specie, increase \$5,019,000; legal tenders, increase \$2,843,000; deposits, decrease \$15,247,000; circulation, increase \$290,000. Total loans \$1,841,776,000. The surplus is \$15,471,350, as compared with \$7,322,159 last year, and \$10,875,150 two years ago.

SHOOTING SHOW
GIRL'S FREED

Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad Declared Not Guilty

TAKES JURY JUST 58 MINUTES

Four Ballots Taken—on Three it Stood 11 to 1 For Acquittal

Ethel Conrad Breaks Down When Verdict is Announced.

New York, Dec. 16.—The verdict of not guilty was returned late yesterday freeing Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad of criminal charges on which they had been held since last June, for shooting the millionaire sportsman and hotel proprietor, W. K. D. Stokes. The jury reached its verdict in slightly less than an hour's deliberation—58 minutes to be exact.

"The shooting show girls" were tried on an indictment of three counts, the first charging an attempt to murder Stokes. Of consideration of this count however, the jurors were relieved by Justice Marston, at the request of the district attorney. The court restricted the jury to the second and third counts, which charged, respectively, as assault in the first degree with intent to kill, and assault in the second degree with intent to do bodily injury.

WAITING A SEVERE ORDEAL.

While the jury was deliberating the two defendants were held prisoners in an adjoining room. Waiting was obviously a severe ordeal for both. When summoned to hear the verdict, Miss Graham appeared completely unstrung and was assisted into the courtroom, trembling in every limb. The more spirited Miss Conrad came unassisted, but she seemed highly nervous.

When the girls faced the foreman and he announced the words, "not guilty," Miss Conrad cried: "Thank God," and went into violent hysterics. She sank to the counsel table, then jumped up again, shrieking and tearing her hair and throwing her arms about wildly. It was a surprise to the spectators, for Miss Conrad had kept much the better nerve of the two defendants throughout the trial.

TELL MOTHER WE ARE FREE.

It was at first thought that Miss Conrad had misunderstood the verdict and her companion tried to assure her that they were free.

"Oh, I know," she said, "Tell mother we are free. Tell her we are coming home."

The girls' hysteria continued fully 10 minutes, before their friends succeeded in quieting her.

She recovered as suddenly as she was attacked, and with Miss Graham on her arm, issued from the courtroom to be greeted with cheers by a large crowd gathered outside. Many persons stepped forward to shake their hands. They stepped into a taxicab and were whisked away to dinner.

The jury arrived at its verdict after taking four ballots. On three of them Jurymen voted each time 11 to 1 for acquittal, the one man dissenting being in favor of a conviction on second-degree assault.

NEWS NOT BROKEN TO STOKES.

The spectators who crowded the courtroom did not appear to be greatly surprised. No one was present representing Stokes except counsel. His young wife, who had been in the court room most of the day, decided not to wait the outcome. It was said at the Hotel Ansonia, some hours later, that the verdict had not been announced to Stokes up to that time. He was said to be still dangerously ill and in considerable pain, following the recent operation for the removal of an abscess of his kidneys.

Judge Marcus said in his charge to the jury that the only theory of the defense was self-defense. He declared that all the other matters brought out in the case were relevant only to show the relations of the parties. He cautioned the jurors not to let their emotions overrun their reason simply because the defendants were women.

Stokes was shot when he called at the apartments of the show girls on

MRS. LEEDS WILL BRING UP SON IN ENGLAND—AMERICAN SOCIETY NOTHING BUT SCANDAL—WEALTH LEADS TO DRINK

New York, Dec. 16.—New York society learned today that Mrs. William B. Leeds, widow of the multi-millionaire "tin plate king," is taking her son, William, Jr., aged eight, to England, so that he may be raised with the viewpoint of an Englishman, which she thinks is cleaner and more wholesome than that of an American. Mrs. Leeds sails on the Louisiana, today.

"I feel that the fact that my son will inherit a great fortune will turn his head if he is allowed to grow up in an American atmosphere," Mrs. Leeds is quoted as saying.

"Conversation here seems to be just one scandal after another. Abroad they talk of music, art, literature—things worth while. Oh, if my countrymen and countrywomen would only take the same interest in the affairs of the state that they take in these unimportant things!"

Mrs. Leeds reached the conclusion to make England her home after her son, desiring to send an elderly lady some flowers, ordered \$50 worth of American Beauty roses.

"Now mother," he is reported to have told her, when she sought to reason with him, "you know I've got lots of money, only you're trying to save it for me."

"William," continued Mrs. Leeds, "will grow up 'rich.' I don't think young American men of wealth are a credit to society. Their wealth makes them dissipated. In England it is different. They have a lot of healthy amusements and grow up strong and clean out. Then, too, at an English school no one with 'ready' to William. They respect him for what he is, not what his father made for him."

"So, if William is brought up in England, he will learn to love out-door sports. He will get the viewpoint of an Englishman, a better one, I think, than ours, and he will learn that over-drinking is not tolerated in good society as I fear it is here—some times."

The night of June 7. He said he had gone there, at the invitation of Miss Conrad, with the expectation of getting better than had written to Miss Graham, and that when he got there the girls laid before him a demand for money with a flourish of revolvers and a threat to shoot. The girls declared that Stokes attacked them and that he seized their revolvers long enough to fire two shots, and they shot also, several bullets taking effect in the millionaire's legs.

Whitney, affirmative, and Ernest Wideman and Roy Gottschall, negative. The affirmatives won the debate.

The next program of senior rhetoricians will be given in January, on next Wednesday morning, the first junior program will be rendered.

SENIORS HOLD
RHETORICALS

A Splendid Program Rendered in Auditorium Friday Afternoon.

Affair is Closed by a Most Interesting Debate.

The first of the senior rhetoricians of the high school, were given Friday afternoon in the auditorium of the school building. A large number of visitors were present and greatly enjoyed the program which was rendered.

An opening selection was sung by the high school chorus under the direction of Earl Starbuck, musical director in the schools. Miss Susan Garberson mentioned a number of names famous in history belonging to men who were characterized by heroic qualities. She delivered her oration in a very clear, concise manner, and with excellent diction.

"Ghent to Aix" was the title of a recitation by Miss Helen Bain and gave great evidence of careful training in her rendition of the poem, and was heartily applauded.

A biographical sketch of "Julia Ward Howe" was given by Miss Lucy Carr, who related the story of Mrs. Howe's life, and her famous poems. Miss Carr was thoroughly conversant with her subject and made her remarks in a clear, convincing manner.

Miss Mildred Lippincott sang "Little Boy Blue" very prettily, and responded to an encore.

"Revolt in China," was discussed by Miss Dorothy Bush, who graphically described the causes, the development and the growth of the revolution. Miss Bush delivered her oration with much brilliancy and self-possession.

"The Little God and Dicky," was the title of a reading by Miss Deane Peak. Miss Peak was loudly applauded.

"Student Life in Russia," was the subject of an interesting discussion by Miss Chole Croman. The subject in all its details was given careful consideration by Miss Croman, who greatly interested her listeners.

A closing debate "Resolved, That the recall as applied to municipal government is beneficial," was entered into by Wayne Neally and Merlyn

PROGRESSIVES
CENTER ON OHIO

For Week Beginning Dec. 26 Noted Leaders to Storm State.

NO COUNTY TO BE SLIGHTED

All Big Men in Movement Will be in the State.

La Follette Will Speak in Most of the Larger Cities.

Pinchot, Clapp, Poindexter, Crawford, Lenroot, Norris, Brandies Are Among Those Who Will be With us.

Columbus, O., Dec. 16.—Ohio, for one week, is to be the center of the national movement being made by the progressive Republican league against the re-nomination of President Taft, according to announcement made today the state headquarters of the league by John P. Fackler.

Fackler has received word from Walter L. Houser at Washington that most of the really big progressive leaders in the country are to be sent into Ohio between December 26 and January 1, 1912, to make a statewide campaign. Not one county in the state will be slighted, according to the present plans, and in some of the counties several of the leaders will speak.

Those who will lead the anti-Taft campaign in the state are: Gifford Pinchot, Senator Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Moses Clapp of Minnesota, Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, Senator C. I. Crawford of South Dakota, Congressman Lenroot of Wisconsin, Congressman Norris of Nebraska, and Louis D. Brandies, noted people's attorney of Boston. Each of these men has signified his willingness to spend the entire week stopping the state, with the possible exception of Brandies, who may be able to remain here but a few days.

The exact itinerary of Senator La Follette has not yet been announced, but it is known he will devote his time to the larger communities of the state. Fackler, however, today announced the following routes to be taken by Pinchot and Clapp:

Pinchot will speak in Ashtabula, December 26; Medina, December 27; Burton, December 28; Warren, December 29; Salem, December 30, and then return to Columbus, January 1, 1912, for a big conference with all the leaders.

Senator Clapp will be in Ashland on December 26; Mt. Vernon, December 27; Mt. Gilead, December 28; Norwalk, December 29; Elyria, December 30, and return to Columbus for the first day of the new year.

Brandies, if he is able to remain in the state for the entire week, will spend his time in East Liverpool, Canton, Steubenville, Marietta, Ironton and Columbus. All the dates and places mentioned are subject to change.

John D. Fackler, in charge of the headquarters here, will have entire charge of the campaign. He has written to Houser, at Washington, asking that more men be given him to aid in directing the work.

A REQUEST.

A petition signed by 600 miners and addressed to the people of the United States, calls upon them not to patronize any theater in which are shown moving pictures of scenes of the Briceville disaster. The petition reads in part:

"We, the relatives and friends of those who lost their lives, condemn the action of moving picture men who are attempting to make money by staging pictures of the scenes of this disaster, and respectfully request all who have sympathy for us not to patronize any house that will stage said pictures."

PHILOSOPHICAL PHELIX

CAN YOU BEAT IT? HERE I WENT AN' SWAPPED MY SLED FOR A FISH-POLE AN' LOOK—!

Henry Zimmer was granted a divorce from Rilda Zimmer this afternoon on the ground of gross neglect of duty. The people were married several years ago and no children have been born to the union.

Ella Dunbar was granted a divorce this afternoon from John I. Dunbar and awarded \$500 alimony. Mrs. Dunbar charged her husband with extreme cruelty and several weeks ago when the case was heard submitted some rather startling proofs.

A motion to nullify the judgment rendered in Justice Conley's court was filed in the court of common pleas this afternoon by Attorneys Quigley, Carhart and Johnson for the defendant, in the damage case of Joseph Owen against the Big Four railroad. The motion is based on the alleged fact that the justice's judgment was not rendered until after ten days after the time the evidence was submitted.

A petition was filed in the common pleas court today by the Harderly Manufacturing company against A. E. Blanchberry, charging that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$172.

WEATHER FOR OHIO.

Snow in northern, rain or snow in southern portion tonight; colder, Sunday fair except snow flurries near Lake Erie; colder in eastern portion.